Business Notices

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Maine Court of Inquiry ar-built in England for Chili. — Large numbers of people were killed or injured and much damage done by a cyclone that swept the Comoro Islands on February 27. — In a duel between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry, growing out of the Zola trial, the latter was wounded. — Earthquake shocks were felt wounded. Earthquake shocks were felt throughout Italy. A dozen or more fishermen were lost in a storm off Memel, Prussla.

The Royal Niger Company's forces have started to assist the Sultan of Sokoto to drive the French out of the Sultan's territory.

Twenty bodies have been recovered from a burning mine near Breslau, Prussla. — Bulgaria has demanded of the Porte an explanation of the movements of Turkish troops toward the Bulgarian frontier. — The resignations of the Austrian Ministers were tendered and accepted and the Proposition of the Austrian Ministers were tendered and accepted.

and the Emperor intrusted to Count Von Thun Hohenstim the task of forming a new Cabinet. DOMESTIC.-High officials of the Administra-DOMESTIC.—High officials of the Administration said that the present military and naval
activity was not to be regarded as an indication
that war was expected. — There is a prospect of a clash over the Maine disaster between
the Government and the Florida authorities, the
latter proposing to enforce quarantine against
naval vessels arriving at Key West from Cuba.

— The Senate Foreign Relations Committee
decided to make another attempt to secure
ratification of the Hawalian Annexation Treaty;
if beaten on a test vote a joint resolution will
be resorted to. — Posimaster-General Gary be resorted to. — Postmaster-General Gary issued a circular offering a reward of \$1.500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Baker, the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C. — The closing arguments were begun the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies in Wilkesbarre, Penn. — The torpedo-boat McKee was launched at the Columbian Iron Works, in Baltimore. — The inability of the Federation of Labor to assist the New-England Federation of Labor to assist the New-England strikers has had a depressing effect, and it is thought that the end of the strike is near.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York brought suit against Philadelphians to recover \$15,000 on notes of Francis C. Grable.

Conscience money to the amount of \$2,400 for unpaid whiskey tax was refunded in Kentucky.

The Rutland Railroad is considering plans to extend its line from Burlington to Alburgh.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General Wager swayne was elected president of the General committee of the Republicans of the County of New-York —— New Civil Service rules were promulgated by the Mayor, without having been submitted to the State Board. —— A convict submitted to the State Board. —— A convict in Sing Sing State Prison murdered his wife, who had called to visit him. —— The firm of Bettman & Watson, oil producers, and three connecting firms owning large interests in this city and in several oil-producing States, made an assignment on account of difficulty in several conference of difficulty in several conference. assignment on account of difficulty curing ready cash. — The Park Board at pointed John De Wolf, of Brooklyn, landscap architect for the city's entire park system. — The Park Board ap-Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Pair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 37%.

Extra copies of The Sunday Tribune will

The Tribune's editorial article on "Money and Business," to-morrow, will present a valuable review of the recent state of the markets.

THE ROAD IMPROVEMENT BILL. The bill for the improvement of highways

as the Highle-Armstrong bill, is earnestly advocated by the New-York State Road Improvement Association. In its present form the bill is the result of an endeavor to harmonize conflicting views by the presentation of a measure which, while it does not go so far as many wish contains nothing to which serious objection can be made, and thus takes a positive step, though a short one, in the right direction. It is gratifying to learn that the bill has the direct support of many organizations, and may fairly claim to have the sympathy of others. including the State Grange and the State Farmers' Congress, and that outside of a few local granges there is no organized opposition, while the State press is substantially a unit in its favor. The chief opposition comes from individual farmers, and this is believed to be decreasing steadily. That it can be wholly removed by a short educational campaign conducted under favorable conditions is the confident prediction of those most familiar with the

It is chiefly in the hope of securing such conditions that the bill is now advocated by the association. It carries no appropriation, though a small appropriation by separate enactment is hoped for. The bill itself merely defines the policy of the State to be that of State and local co operation, and its adoption would encourage the association to continue with increased vigor the movement which it will be almost ready to abandon if the bill shall fail. The bill, in brief, provides that any Board of County Supervisors may apply to the State Engineer for a survey and estimate for the improvement of a certain section of road within the county, and must so apply on petition of a majority in interest of Engineer may approve or disapprove the application. If he approves it, the County Supervisors, having the survey and estimate before them, may by a new vote authorize the work to be done, and of an improvement so made under contract with the lowest bidder, excepting that counties and towns are favored bidders to the extent of 10 per cent, the State is to pay one-half the cost, the county 35 per cent and the town 15 per cent. An illustration is drawn from the county of Onondaga, assessed at \$100,000,000). As not more than \$10,000 could, under the provisions of the act, be expended in the county in one year, the total amount to be contributed by the State in case every county spent as much could not exceed \$300,000, or five cents for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation. In an Onondaga town assessed at \$1,500,000 the owner of a farm assessed at \$5,000 would have to pay a State tax of five cents per \$1,000 at the utmost, a county tax of 31/2 cents per \$1,000, and a town tax, in case the whole improvement were made in the single town containing that farm, of \$1 per \$1,000, or a total of only about \$5.50. This is the extreme, and it could only rarely occur. Moreover, the protection against oppressive taxation is double, for the amount of road-

excepting in a county in which an improvement is ordered by its Supervisors, and no town tax except in a town in which an improvement is choose to improve their roads the heaviest burden which could fall upon the individual would author. It is unfortunate that in a serious crisis be a State tax of five cents per \$1,000 of as-

sessed valuation. The largest appropriation which the association hopes for this year is \$50,000, or about 21/2 cents on the average \$2,500 farm. If that should be secured, practical operations would be begun in a few counties which are already prepared to take advantage of the first opportunity and demonstrate to all observers the immense benefits of such a system. And not the slightest doubt is felt, th view of the experience of other States, that the proof submitted would be convincing. On this subject the association says: "The States of Massachu-'setts and California have undertaken State 'road building with some local contributions. "The States of New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode "Island and Vermont, similarly to the provi-"sions of this bill, give State aid. The testimony of these States is uniform, that their "measures were opposed by the same class of farmers as oppose this bill, but so soon as the "roads were built, used and the cost known, these farmers were in each of these States the "most enthusiastic supporters and applicants "for road building thereunder." And the representatives of the association further say that if this bill is passed, even though no appropriation follow it, "we will guarantee to make a "campaign in every county upon it, as an en-"acted, and therefore definite, scheme, and to "convert even the farmers by a full explana-"tion." We sincerely hope the bill will pass. It pledges the State to nothing but a policy, for the execution of which money may be provided hereafter. That is little, truly, but it is well worth having.

DRYDOCK COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

It is to be hoped that Mr. John Gillies, of this city, is gifted with a fine sense of humor. If not, he is missing such an opportunity of having fun with himself as comes to a man not more than once in a lifetime. Mr. Gillies is the contractor who first undertook to construct Drydock No. 3 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That is the dock that has long been notorious, first, for the delay in building it; second, for its worthlessness when "finished," and, third, for the deliberate fraud in its construction that has been disclosed. In the last-named circumstance Mr. Gillies is not concerned. No one dreams that he had any hand in the bad work. All that he did he did honestly enough. But he did not fulfil his contract, and did not display the ability to do so to the satisfaction of the Government. He was to complete the dock in thirty-two months. At the end of twenty-nine months or thereabouts the work was so far from completion that it was perfectly evident he could not get it done in time, he was unable to convince the Navy Department that he could get it done, and so the Government abrogated the contract. Other contractors wanted nineteen months more in which to do the work, and then did it so badly that the dock, when "finished," was worse than worthless, and is now being practically rebuilt at great expense. The idea has prevalled that the Government might have collected a round sum from Mr. Gillies or his bondsmen for his failure to fulfil the terms of his contract, and that it has shown generous forbearance in not doing so. That Mr. Gillies should now present a claim for \$300,000 for compensation for work which he did not do is deemed by the Government the one illuminating joke in the history of a bad job. Such humorous relief is grateful, because

otherwise the story of that dock is little less than tragic. The facts in the case are familiar to the readers of this paper, in the columns of which they were first made known to the public. By only the narrowest chance was the wrecking of a great warship escaped, when the miserable structure collapsed, and then it was be mailed to any part of the United States ing of the dock compared with which the work found that there had been frauds in the buildof Ruddenslek was concrete honesty. And today, because of the unavailability of that dock, the Nation's Navy is all but crippled. The great warships are in urgent need of docking, and there is no dock for them. They should be docked for cleansing every six months. They have gone without it for a year, and may have to go without it for six months or a year longer. now before the Legislature, commonly known If in the mean time a war should occur, their usefulness in battle would be seriously impaired. The security of the Nation is imperilled because of incapacity and dishonesty in dock-building. That is the condition which confronts the United States to-day, and earnest consideration of it is to be commended to those who pooh-poohed the warnings, made years ago, concerning this identical Drydock No. 3, and who have disregarded the arguments and appeals put forward for immediate and adequate extension of docking facilities.

The United States Navy needs on the Pacific Coast two and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts five or six drydocks capable of accommodating at any moment the largest battle-ships affoat. Such docks should be provided without an hour's unnecessary delay. They are needed just as much as the Navy itself is needed. The whole of them could be constructed for little, if any, more than the cost of one first-class battle ship; and for lack of them all the battle-ships may in the hour of need be found wellnigh use less. There has been enough drydock comedy Let Congress take care lest there one day be a drydock tragedy.

"ROBS" ON INDIAN DEFENCE.

Not often do debates in the "Gilded Cham ber" command much general interest. They are usually brief, formal and perfunctory. It a House of Peers, and in it are many of the most acute, active and potent minds in the United Kingdom, and it now and then occurs that both official and popular interest is turned thither as to the political centre of the Empire. Such property-owners along that section. The State an occasion will be that of to-morrow night, when Lord Roberts of Candahar will open a debate upon the Indian policy of the Government, with especial reference to the question servative. The second, chosen in 1893, was Libof the defence of the Northwest frontier against possible invasion by Russia. It is needed only to recall the circumstances of the case-the outbreaks of the tribesmen last year and the auxiety and mingling of failure and success in the operations that followed, the menace of Slav and Moslem, the condemnation of the Government's "forward" policy which has been made in England under the lead of so eminent an authority as Lord Wolseley himself, and the half-apologetic tone of Lord George Hamilton's report concerning it, and the record, influence and unbounded popularity of "Bobs" and his authorship of and responsibility for that policy -it is needed only to remember these things to appreciate the surpassing interest of the occasion to all the world from a spectacular and historical point of view, as well as to Great Britain from the point of view of imperial in-

What the hero of a hundred battles will say on this momentous theme, in which his own fame and his country's welfare are inseparably bound up, is awaited by the Empire and the world with curious eagerness. A trustworthy building is limited by the State appropriation forecast of it is this morning laid before the the ways and manners of the electors have

of each year, while there can be no county tax readers of The Tribune. The letter from a greatly changed in these two years is scarcely London correspondent which we publish on another page outlines accurately Lord Roberts's theory of Indian defence, and Indicates the exmade. In localities, therefore, which did not | act lines on which he will to-morrow night seek to vindicate the policy of which he was the the execution of that policy has had to be intrusted to other hands. It is no reflection upon the leaders of last year's campaign to say that "Bobs Bahadur" would have done better than they. No comrade of the Round Table was aggrieved to be accounted second to Lancelot, and no British officer since Wellington need blush to give precedence to the swift rider of Candahar. There will be controversy, no doubt. Civilians who never were in India and who never saw a battle will challenge the fulness of his knowledge and the correctness of his theories. It may be that his quasi-rival, Lord Wolseley, will take issue with him openly, as he is known to do in private. But, as our correspondent fustly says. Lord Roberts's long acquaintance with India, his military genius, his unexcelled triumphs in the field and his invincible straightforwardness of manner combine to make him a peerless ally for any cause The one figure that rivalled the Queen herself in interest and admiration in the Jubilee pro cession will not be ignored by the British publie in the House of Lords.

The policy of Lord Roberts may be briefly described. It is like himself, simple, direct and unfearing. A conflict between the Lion and the Bear is inevitable. Where is it to be? At Cabul, answers the one man who has mastered Afghanistan. But that is far beyond the Indian border, among strange and alien tribes. Yes, but those tribes should be made Britain's allies. How is that to be done? By keeping faith with them, and by never letting the power of Britain seem to wane. It was a failure to maintain that power that provoked the outbreaks of last year. Lord Roberts would make friends with the tribesmen, and let them see, and let the Afghan Ameer see, that the power of Great Britain is invincible and never slumbering. Then the whole borderland will be allied for the protection of India, and will be not only a buffer State, but a friendly buffer. That is the policy to which the Empire is indeed committed. The present effort to reverse it is strong. But it is to be seen whether it will succeed against the championship which Lord Roberts will give to the plans of which he was the auther and which he so ably executed while he remained in India. Of course it is not easy to find another who can bend the bow of Ulysses. But if that bow be not bent the prize may not

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Some men, "expecting all things in an hour," seek to anticipate the finding of the Court of Inquiry on the Maine disaster. Each day brings forth its new sensation, each hour its idle rumor. Now it is a "high Spanish authority" (name carefully not given) who declares the ship was destroyed from outside. Now it is the Consul-General who sends to the President a letter (never received) making the same grave statement. Now it is some one or something else. What to-morrow's yarn may be the Lord of Misrule only knows. But all judicious readers must perceive that, though put forth deliberately and with detail, these tales are as idle and as false as the first day's wild shrickings about percussion-holes and prunes and prisms.

They are worse. In the consternation of the first day's shock men might be wellnigh pardoned for fluttering judgments. But after weeks have passed, with time for calm reflection, no such pardon can be given. There were those who perhaps deemed it well to cry aloud. to insure that the Government would act promptly and thoroughly. It was ill-judgment that held that needful. It is worse than illindement that leads men now to carp at the Government and to seek to embarrass its management of affairs. For surely never did a Government in so grave a crisis acquit itself more creditably than this. The attitude of the President and his Cabinet has been all that National welfare and dignity and honor could require. The action of the Court of Inquiry might well serve as a model of unsparing energy and wise discretion. In not a single point has there been room for criticism or for impa-

"Suspend judgment" is still the imperative rule. Each day that passes may seem more tedious than its predecessor to anxious watchers; but it brings the truth just so much nearer revelation, and it brings satisfaction just so much nearer to those who wait for it. Confidence in the Government and in the Court is amply confirmed, and confidence should surely promote patience. The beginning of the end is at hand. Let the ultimate disclosure of the facts and the measuring out of unquestionable fustice not be marred by rash prejudgments or harebrained prophecies. We have waited thus long. We can afford to wait a little longer. It will not be in vain.

SPAIN'S COMING ELECTION.

The dissolution of the Cortes Constituyentes brings upon Spain an electoral campaign and probably a party revolution. There is to be a 'clean sweep" of the elective half of the Senate and of the entire Congress. The new Congress will be chosen by universal suffrage on March 17, and the 180 Senators by the great taxpayers and corporations on April 10. The Cortes thus chosen will meet for the first time on April 25, and it will not be in the least surprising if the relative strength of the two leading parties shall then be reversed, and Señor Sagasta, instead of being in a hopeless minority, have a strong majority at his back. Such a revolution is indeed to be expected, for more reasons than one. The pre-eminence of Señor Sagasta above all other contemporary Spanish statesmen, the is in the House of Commons that the great dissensions of the Opposition, the desirability of Parliamentary battles are fought. Yet there is not "swapping horses while crossing a stream," and the personal influence of the Queen Regent. all point in that direction.

Apart from all these, moreover, is precedent, For years the pendulum has swung with unfalling regularity. At each general election the two parties have changed sides, with about the same proportional strength. The first Cortes under universal suffrage, in 1890, was Coneral, the Congress containing 285 Liberals. 75 Conservatives and various minor factions. The third, elected in 1896, was Conserva tive, containing about 300 Conservatives and 100 Liberals. The fourth is now to be elected. and, according to the example of its predecessors, it should be Liberal by a two-thirds or three-fourths majority. The complexion of the Senate will not be so greatly changed, since one-half of its members are life-peers and the other half are elected by an element not as susceptible to change-producing influences as is the general electorate.

According to a writer in "The London Standard"-its exceptionally well-informed Madrid correspondent-the only material change introduced into Spanish elections in recent years has been the practice of bribery. In the 1896 election, he says, it prevailed on a quite unprecedented scale. In some provinces rich candidates spent from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to gain Yet despite this half the voters stayed sents. away from the polls through sheer indifference, and ignorance and official pressure and similar causes bore sway to determine the result. That

to be supposed. The coming election will therefore be no more representative of the Spanish Nation than are the elections in some States of this Union.

SWOKE.

It seems that there is an air for pork and another air for pictures. Each atmosphere may have its uses and be honorable equally with the other, just as, according to St. Paul, the diverse members of the body have like claim to comeliness; but the two atmospheres are not the same. In a country where all men are born free and equal it might be thought contrary to the constitution for Nature to discriminate in the matter of air, but, nevertheless, she does, and this city is to be the gainer thereby, while Chicago vainty regrets that it did not long ago pray to the sun;

Never the hell-colored smoke of the factories

It has generally been conceded that when Chicago had made its pile and went in for culture and art it would get there in great shape. In fact Its millionaires have been building galleries and buying pictures with the char acteristic push and enterprise with which they had turned soft coal into hard money. They certainly have a right to protest and demand the repeal of the laws of chemistry, which are fereing art collectors like Mr. J. W. Ellsworth to remove their treasures from the corrosive atmosphere of Chicago and house them for preservation in New-York. Indeed it is outrageous that this giant city of the lakes, with its miles of territory, its hundreds of railroads. its fifty-story buildings, its thousand stockyards. its million furnaces and its mammoth directory should be balked in its æsthetic aspirations by a little carbolic acid, and we shall not be surprised to hear Mr. Ellsworth called to account as no true patriot to let a little thing like disintegration of paint make him "give away his city. Old masters are always faded and crocked, anyhow, and a little bituminous smoke would only make them more old-masterly than But we have no disposition to joke over the

smoke of Chicago. It is rather a choking than a joking matter, and we are quite alive to the danger of boasting in a Tammany town, whose rulers may at any moment decide that pictures, like civilized school systems, are a dudish fad, and want to turn the Metropolitan Museum into a roadhouse for a park speedway. Moreover, art collectors object to dust from dirty streets only less than to soot from smoky chimneys. Our object is to dwell on the fact that civilization is not a veneer, but must enter into the whole body. That is a commonplace concerning the individual, but how often do we fail to realize it concerning a community? The too common impression is that art and industry have distinct fields, that the few who care for pictures need have no concern with factories, and that the sense for quality is of too tenuous a substance for consideration in the workshop. We all remember Ruskin's high scorn of those who thought the greatness of England was in the cheapness and abundance of her coal, and his denunciation of the men who hid fleecy clouds with palls of smoke, turned roadside hedges to dust heaps, and burled green riverbanks under factory refuse. But rarely does It occur to us that such protests have any other basis than a longing for an impossible harmony. We accept the crude, hard side of commerce as a necessity, and dismiss the dreamer as "unpracticle." Yet here is a case of the practical tendency of the factory to inflict practical money damage on valuable property. Consider pictures simply as property. They are Italy's almost greatest wealth to-day, both for earning power and for reserve. Judicious collecting is often said to be one of the safest of investments. Shall we dismiss damage to them as lightly as offences against the harmony of

Nature? Factory smoke is really the sign of barbarism. craftsman who uses his tools rightly and the careless fellow who hacks away at his task his money. Black smoke from a chimney tells of disorder within. The fireman is a bungler or the furnace bad or the smoke-consumer miss- try than that its courts of justice are no longer ing. So it is with cities. If we have smoke and dust and noise, and a hundred other evils which it is "impracticable" to remove it is because we are careless working over stoking our fires and being slovenly with our refuse. There is really nothing in our tasks which requires it. Not the industries, but the brutal and unintelligent conduct of them is at fault, and a people is not really civilized till it learns to consume its own smoke-in other words, to do whatever work it undertakes well and completely, to have standards and live up to them. There is the great fault of American civilization. We have ideals in abundance. We want clean cities, pure government, healthful factories and happy homes, but we will not take the pains to carry those ideals out. Like the careless apprentice, we save trouble and just let things

"JOHNNIE" POWERS AND HULL HOUSE. So Hull House, Chicago, is menaced, and by no less a person than Alderman "Johnnie" Powers, the hitherto undisputed boss of the Nineteenth Ward in that city. The Alderman has said that this famous social settlement must go, and thus far when the Alderman has decided that anything must go it has always found it advisable to go, and that speedily. "Johnnie," in fact, has been more than an or dinary boss; he has been a veritable Czar, holding supreme sway over the lives and destintes of his constituents. He has been denounced on all sides as a corrupt and vulgar "boodler," whose election to office of any kind is a shame and disgrace, and whose habitual associates are gamblers, criminals and toughs. But, secure in the confidence of his constituents. "Johnnie" has cared for none of these ugly charges, and, in fact, has regarded them as compliments. With the ginnills, gamblinghouses and dives in his "deestrict" solidly on his side, why, indeed, should be care for the

opinion of a lot of "silk-stockings and dudes"? But Hull House, and more especially its energetic head, Miss Jane Addams, has caused the Alderman some momentary annoyance. good-natured man though he is, and he has paused long enough between drinks to remark that "Hull House will be driven from the ward and its leaders will be forced to close up shop." That an institution whose object is the uplifting of fallen men and women and the promotion of civic righteousness should have the effrontery to plant itself right in the Alderman's own ward was bad enough; but he could have overlooked that bit of audacity if it had not tried to lure the Alderman's constituents into the ways of peace and rightcousness. It would not have been molested, except that occasionally a few overzealous hoodlums and toughs in the ward might have pelted its workers with decayed garbage, just to remind them that they were "not so many."

But it seems that Miss Addams does not believe that an evil can be reformed simply by denouncing it in a select gathering of good people. This method of fighting sin has been occasionally adopted by well-meaning reformers in Chicago and elsewhere, but it is safe to

say that it has never caused the powers of evil

-not to speak of "Johnnie" Powers-one moment's uneasiness. Miss Addams, however, believes that the way to fight is to fight. She regards Alderman Powers and his peculiar methods as an offence against righteousness and decency. And she has therefore said so with trenchant force and directness in quarters where she thinks that it will do the Alderman most harm. She does not make the mistake of assuming that his power rests wholly on the support of the vicious elements in his district, a mistake which amateur reformers frequently make in trying to explain the existence of men like Powers. She shows how he gains the goodwill of the poor who are not vicious or criminal by generous largesses of clothing, turkeys and coal, and in that way becomes a sort of Providence to them. When a man assumes that relation to a multitude of struggling and harassed people he becomes, in fact, a sort of minor divinity, whose character and motives it would be almost sacrilege to question. His charity is made literally to cover a multitude of sins, and when some reformer somes along and tells such people that the man who is helping them is really a boodler and a thief his words fall on deaf ears, even when he proves his assertion. It is enough that such a man is good to the poor; he has proved himself thereby a friend of the people,

and at the next election they return him to office with a bigger majority than ever. "Johnnie." of course, wouldn't mind Miss Addams saying all these things about him if he didn't begin to fear that she may succeed in making some of his well-meaning but misled constituents believe them. She is a very practical person, and has behind her a large velunteer staff of other practical persons, who do not confine their efforts to "gassin' in parlors," but are going about to prove to the plain people of the Nineteenth Ward that a corrupt and dishonest man does not necessarily become a saint by giving a molety of his ill-gotten gains to the poor. Therefore, the edict has gone forth from "Johnnie" that Hull House must go. How different, we may say in passing, would be its fate if it were known as Hell House, and if it lived in to its name!

THE TRANSVAAL JUDICIARY.

"There are judges in Berlin," but there are no longer any at Pretoria; or any worthy of respect. Such as there are must be accounted merely the political creatures of the President, subservient in all things to his autocracy. That is a deplorable fact, but it must be recognized as a fact, and whatever odium may arise from it must be charged to the account of the Transvaal President himself.

It will be remembered that a year or so ago Chief Justice Kotze of the South African Republic had a disagreement with President Kriiger. The origin of it was in the former's fudicial interpretation of a law in a manner more favorable to foreign settlers than was pleasing to the President. Mr. Krüger thereupon put forward the monstrous proposition that judges had no right to interpret laws, but must get their interpretations from the Legislature; and this he had embodied in a law of the Republic. Against this Mr. Kotze protested vigorously, and, as he is a man of the highest character and the ablest jurist in South Africa, and, moreover, one of the sturdiest of Boer patriots, he had all the subordinate judges and most of the lawyers on his side. That did not matter. Mr. Kriiger persisted in his arbitrary course.

re-elected to the Presidency by the largest majority on record, it was hoped he would show himself large-minded and liberal. The contrary proved true. He signalized his victory by showing himself more narrow, reactionary and despotic than ever. He arbitrarily, and in defiance of law, dismissed Chief Justice Kotze from the Bench, and appointed in his place a man who will know no will but that of his political creator. That means that every True civilization means excellence, suit in a Transvaal court will henceforth be whether it be at thinking or forging horseshoes | decided not according to law nor justice but or burning coal. The difference between the according to the arbitrary will of "Oom Paul." two is the difference between the intelligent | Mr. Kotze protests that his dismissal was illein that contention by the Bar. But the Preswith no object but to serve his time and get | ident has the physical power to enforce his will and will doubtless do so to the bitter end.

When, a few weeks ago, Mr. Kriiger was

No greater reproach can easily befall a counworthy of confidence and respect. That is the reproach that now rests upon the balliwick of Paul Krüger. It is perhaps a fitting sequel to the refusal of the Pretoria Government to permit fire insurance or measures to stamp out the cattle plague, on the ground that they were "impious interferences with the will of the Almighty." But such things do not commend a community to recognition as a civilized State.

The Palisades quarrymen don't care who make the laws of New-Jersey so long as they can manipulate the dynamite.

In the new municipal Civil Service regulations promulgated by the Mayor yesterday Governor pleasantly conspicuous by its absence. It will take at least one more Gubernatorial message to demonstrate the value of that invention.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has now got his great African telegraph line working from Cape Town to Tete on the Zambesi, and the poles up as far as Lake Nyassa. That brings him within a thousand miles of Uganda. The Sirdar is about to move on to Khartoum, earrying a telegraph line with him. Another year, therefore, may easily see an unbroken line in working order from the Delta to the Cape.

The best thing that the month of March could do would be to adorn a bad record with a long succession of just such days as yesterday.

It is gratifying to be assured that the Federal Government is entering upon vigorous action in the case of the murder of its postmaster at Lake City, S. C. No action can be too vigorous for the punishment of a crime which in deliberate atrocity rivalled the worst deeds of Weyler in Cuba.

Any one of the dozen or more plans for the preservation of the Palisades which have been devised during the last three years would probably answer the purpose. The trouble is that there is no prospect of the adoption of any one of them. And the moral is that public sentiment needs to be more thoroughly aroused. If the people of New-York and New-Jersey really felt strongly on the subject they would find a way to stop the destruction which they perfunctorily condemn.

If the new President of the Health Board succeeds in keeping his promise to deodorize Barren Island he will not have lived in vain.

The duel between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry appears to have demonstrated the former's superiority as a swordsman, but inasmuch as that was not an issue in the Zola case there is no particular reason for congratulating the victor.

There is much gratifying evidence to show that the rancorous defamation of Secretary Long has confirmed him in the good opinion of

The terms of the British-Abyssinian treaty negotiated last year by Mr. Rennell Rodd are now made public. They give Great Britain all the advantages of the most favored nation,

make Zeilah a free port for Abyssinia's use, and pledge Menelek to side with Great Britain against the Mahdist Dervishes. It does not appear that the Bourbon Prince, with his two sets of dominos, got any better terms.

Whether by ratification of the pending treaty or by act of Congress, the annexation of Hawaii should be consummated at the earliest practicable moment. The traditional policy, as well as the future welfare of the United States, demands it.

PERSONAL.

Barrins, the sculptor, has begun the status of Victor Hugo for the Paris Exposition, in 1906. vill represent Hugo as a young and vigorous man. The figure will be seated on a rock, one hand supporting the chin, the face framed in long hair.
On the four sides of the plinth will be figures representing epic and lyrical poetry, satire and the drama.

The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Matlack, of Philadelphia who has just died, was one of the best-known Episcopal clergymen in the country, and for many

"The friends of Senator Hanna," says the Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record." are much amused at the story that has been telegraphed all over the country that he is in New-York trying to arrange for a war fund of \$50,000,000 at the request of the President. The fact is that Mr. Hanna's daughter, who is attending school at Farmington. Conn., has been suffering from a disease known as nostalela, and has persuacied her father and mother to meet her in New-York for a brief holiday, which accounts for Mr. Hanna's presence in the metropolia." Colonel George E. Waring, jr., of this city, gare

a lecture on Monday evening in Cleveland on "The City and Its Streets." Lieutepant John Lane Harrington, who has been

appointed British Resident in Abyssinia, is He obtained his commission in the Middlesex Regiment in 1888, after serving over three years as a non-commissioned officer. The following year he was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps, and in 1895 was appointed by the Foreign Office Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zalla. Speaking of Remsen Whitehouse, upon whom the King of Italy has conferred the Order of Se Maurice and St. Lazare, "The Newport Herald" says: "Mr. Remsen Whitehouse, after achieving fame as an Alpine climber and earning the acknowledgment of his valuable contributions to physical geography from the great Réclus, was Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister in Guatemala and Mexico. He was summoned from his Mexican post to Washington to discharge the duties of secretary to the Pan-American Congress, An accomplished linguist and man of the world, with the experience of the courts of Copenhagen, Madrid and Rome, in Europe, and Guatemala and Mexico, in America, it is a striking comwith the experience of the courts of Copenhagen, Madrid and Rome, in Europe, and Guatemala and Mexico in America, it is a striking commentary on America's strange indifference to diplomacy as a scientific study that Remen Whitchouse should have been dropped from the list of the foreign service to make way for men whose educational advantages have never been his, and who, therefore, can no more produce harmony from the strings of the diplomatic concert than they could from a violin on which they had not learned to play in childhood."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An extraordinary coincidence connected with the Zola trial was the fact that while the novelist was being so pluckily defended in one court by Mattre Labori, in another and adjoining court a man named Zola was condemned to three years' hard labor for forging the signature of a certain Mme. Labori, neither the convict nor his victim being it any way connected with M. Emile Zola or his advo-

A hungry guest at a Chicago hotel, who had sat at one of the tables unnoticed for several minutes, called a water to him at last and said; "Young fellow, I saw that man over there hand you a tip of half a dollar just now."

"Yes, sah"
"You've got his order, have you?

"Yes, sch."
"Well, now, I'll give you a tip also—which is this:
Bring me exactly the same order, served in exactly
the same style as his, and with the same promptness, or I'll report you. Do you get the idea, young
fellow?"

"Yes, sah."
The two dinners were served at the same time and were precisely alike.—(Youth's Companion.

A professor of the University of Berlin, whose onservative religious views made him unpopular in the University, has resigned his chair and gone to Tübingen. Professor Cremer, of Griefswald, was called to succeed him, but declined. He is also a Conservative, and he probably felt that he would be unwelcome in the University for the same rea-

Horrors of Music.—"Why, yes, the boy was eter-nally playing the violin about the house, and in self-defence I had to hire teachers and let him de-velop himself, into an artist, or it would have been

"That's what might be called making a virtuose out of necessity. - Chicago Tribune

cently by the natives of the Gold Coast Hinterthey would kill him. The victim listened a while can't be bothered with your arguments. I'm very sleepy; let me know when you have made up your minds," and off to sleep he went. The unexpected performance saved his life. His calm indifference persuaded Samory's men that they had to do with some one of immense importance. Unwilling to take on themselves the responsibility for his death, they sent him unharmed to Samory's court, in the Jimini country. Once again Lieutenant Henderson saved himself by a like exhibition of courage. He found Samory on a throne, surrounded by four age on his hands and knees he did nothing of the sort. He simply sat on the throne beside Samory, shaking that monarch warmly by the hand, Thanks to this, and to nothing else, he was accepted as the representative of a great sovereign, instead of a captive doomed to death. He talked to Samory of the Queen, and Samory talked to himself. Thus a mission which might have ended, as so many African missions have ended, in a terrible silence and a suspicion of unspeakable horrors, did between Great Britain and a Mahometan Power.

Maud-What is it? Come over to your house?

Mand—What is it.
When?

Irene—This evening.
Maud—Speak a little pininer.
Irene—I said this evening.
Maud—I can't hear you.
Irene—This even—ing. This e-ven—ing. Doyou—hear—that?
Maud—Maybe you're too close to it. Hold your
mouth a little further away.
Irene—Oh, get your earring out of the 'phone!
Maud—Thanks. I don't wear any. I haven't even
holes in my ears.
Irene (recovering her temper)—Haven't you dear?
No wonder you can't hear. Try putting your nose
to the 'phone—(Chicago Tribune.

Birds are protected in Northern Europe, but they

are ruthlessly destroyed in Southern Europe, especially in Italy. And the Berlin Society for the Protection of Wild Birds has asked the Pope to speak out in favor of the birds.

"I am a little surprised," remarked Dinwiddie, "at the war preparations of the Ohio National Guard." "In what way?" asked Van Braam.
"I had obtained the idea that the men of Ohio were all at Washington, holding office." "Oh, you must not confuse the citizen soldiery with the office-seekers. The former are minutemen, while the latter are four-year men."—(Pittburg Chronicle.

tively humble abode of the late Lord Randolph

Churchiil is placarded with the announcement that It is for sale. This 'fine medium-sized residence. as it is described, is a curiosity in its way fact that a house of dimensions so humble-it has only one widish window to its entire breadth on each of its four stories should have been the residence for years of a man who was England's large gives eloquent testimony to the purity of English politicians, whose knowledge, used unscrupulously or for selfish ends, could make them the easy masters of big fortunes."

An entomologist says he has known a common garden wasp to kill one thousand tiles in a day. If we have ever said anything in derogation of the wasp and his heated terminal facilities, we trust that it will be considered as never having been spoken. Anybody or anything that will kill one thousand flies in a single day is worthy of all praise, and the wasp will henceforth be persona grata among the baid-headed fraternity.—(Boston Transcript.

The Japanese are capturing the match and un rella trade in India and Furmah. They sell 6 much better quality of matches in these country than those made in England, for about half the in Burmah for 40 cents.

Besuchet is inspecting a lodging that suits him but seems a little cold.

"Oh, you'll never be cold here in the winter." says the concierge, "there's a stove in the basement and a fur-dealer's shop on the first floor!"